

3. The Department of State continues to present other United States Government claims against Iran, in coordination with concerned government agencies, and to respond to claims brought against the United States by Iran, in coordination with concerned government agencies.

In September 1995, the Departments of Justice and State represented the United States in the first Tribunal hearing on a government-to-government claim in 5 years. The Full Tribunal heard arguments in Cases A/15(IV) and A/24. Case A/15(IV) is an interpretive dispute in which Iran claims that the United States has violated the Algiers Accords by its alleged failure to terminate all litigation against Iran in U.S. courts. Case A/24 involves a similar interpretive dispute in which, specifically, Iran claims that the obligation of the United States under the Accords to terminate litigation prohibits a lawsuit against Iran by the McKesson Corporation from proceeding in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The McKesson Corporation reactivated that litigation against Iran in the United States following the Tribunal's negative ruling on Foremost McKesson Incorporated's claim before the Tribunal.

Also in September 1995, Iran filed briefs in two cases, to which the United States is now preparing responses. In Case A/11, Iran filed its Hearing Memorial and Evidence. In that case, Iran has sued the United States for \$10 billion, alleging that the United States failed to fulfill its obligations under the Accords to assist Iran in recovering the assets of the former Shah of Iran. Iran alleges that the United States improperly failed to (1) freeze the U.S. assets of the Shah's estate and certain U.S. assets of close relatives of the Shah; (2) report to Iran all known information about such assets; and (3) otherwise assist Iran in such litigation.

In Case A/15(II:A), 3 years after the Tribunal's partial award in the case, Iran filed briefs and evidence relating to 10 of Iran's claims against the United States Government for non-military property allegedly held by private companies in the United States. Although Iran's submission was made in response to a Tribunal order directing Iran to file its brief and evidence "concerning all remaining issues to be decided by this Case," Iran's filing failed to address many claims in the case.

In August 1995, the United States filed the second of two parts of its consolidated submission on the merits in Case B/61, addressing issues of liability and compensation. As reported in my May 1995 Report, Case B/61 involves a claim by Iran for compensation with respect to primarily military equipment that Iran alleges it did not receive. The equipment was purchased pursuant to commercial contracts with more than 50 private American companies. Iran alleges that it suffered direct losses and consequential damages in

excess of \$2 billion in total because the United States Government's refusal to allow the export of the equipment after January 19, 1981, in alleged contravention of the Algiers Accords.

4. Since my last report, the Tribunal has issued two important awards in favor of U.S. nationals considered dual United States-Iranian nationals by the Tribunal. On July 7, 1995, the Tribunal issued Award No. 565, awarding a claimant \$1.1 million plus interest for Iran's expropriation of the claimant's shares in the Iranian architectural firm of Abdolaziz Farmafarmaian & Associates. On July 14, 1995, the Tribunal issued Award No. 566, awarding two claimants \$129,869 each, plus interest, as compensation for Iran's taking real property inherited by the claimants from their father. Award No. 566 is significant in that it is the Tribunal's first decision awarding dual national claimants compensation for Iran's expropriation of real property in Iran.

5. The situation reviewed above continues to implicate important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals and presents an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The Iranian Assets Control Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States to implement properly the Algiers Accords. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 28, 1995.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 2:48 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2491. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.

The enrolled bill was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1622. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act and the Rural Development Act of 1972 to improve the effectiveness of certain rural development programs by providing limited authority to transfer appropriated funds

among program accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1623. A communication from the Director of Corporate Financial Audits, the General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, a determination of the 1995 fiscal year interest rates on rural telephone bank loans; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1624. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Communications, Computers, and Support Systems), transmitting, a cost comparison study of the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) aircraft maintenance contract; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1625. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-1626. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of Accomplishments Under the Air Improvement Program for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-474. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 54

"Whereas, the people of the Republic of China are among the most trusted friends of the American people. They have built a prosperous, successful, and free economy, and they are important trading partners of the American people. It is incumbent on the people of Michigan to foster this relationship, and no better way of doing so exists than in establishing a sister-state relationship between our two peoples; and

"Whereas, in a complex world it is very important to promote greater world understanding by learning more about the people of different nations. Such actions are mutually beneficial and encourage social, economic, educational, and cultural programs through which all nations are enriched and increased world understanding is created; and

"Whereas, the Republic of China is rich in agricultural products, textiles, electrical machinery, and plastic products. It is wealthy, too, in its people, as we are in Michigan. It would be in our own interest and in the interest of the Republic of China to foster a strengthening of our current knowledge of one another by creating a sister-state relationship between the Province of Taiwan of the Republic of China and the state of Michigan of the United States: Now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Michigan Legislature hereby establishes a sister-state relationship with the Province of Taiwan of the Republic of China and the state of Michigan of the United States. We invite the people and government of the Republic of China to conduct mutually beneficial social, economic, educational, and cultural programs to bring our citizens closer together and to strengthen international understanding and goodwill; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United

States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Michigan delegation to the Congress of the United States, and executive and legislative officials of the Republic of China."

POM-475. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to Congressional term limits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 1136. A bill to control and prevent commercial counterfeiting, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-177).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 1427. A bill to improve the national crime database and create a Federal cause of action for early release of violent felons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. DOLE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. COATS, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BOND, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. SMITH):

S. 1428. A bill to provide for comparable treatment of federal employees and members of Congress and the President during current fiscal hiatus; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. WARNER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. EXON, and Mr. PRESSLER):

S. 1429. A bill to provide clarification in the reimbursement to States for federally funded employees carrying out Federal programs during the lapse in appropriations between November 14, 1995, through November 19, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. 1430. A bill to authorize a land conveyance at the Radar Bomb Scoring Site, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1431. A bill to make certain technical corrections in laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 1432. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for increases in the amounts of allowable earnings under the social security earnings limit for individuals who have attained retirement age, and for other purposes; read the first time.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. 1427. A bill to improve the national crime database and create a Federal

cause of action for early release of violent felons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE VIOLENT CRIME INTERVENTION ACT OF 1995

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will fill the void in the Federal response to the Nation's crime epidemic by putting violent offenders in jail and keeping them there.

Probably all of us have seen reference in the papers these days that crime is down. According to the statistics by the FBI, there is a slight decrease in crime in our country. That ought not give anyone great comfort, in my judgment, because the slight decrease comes from an extraordinarily high rate of crime in our country.

A violent crime occurs every 17 seconds in America; a rape occurs every 5 minutes; a robbery, every 51 seconds; a murder every 23 minutes.

We have a country that is, presumably, a civilized nation full of wonderful people—with 23,000 murders every year. So no one should take great solace in the fact that the FBI or someone else says the crime rate is down slightly. It is at an extraordinarily high level, and represents an epidemic of crime that we must deal with.

Crime no longer is limited to specific neighborhoods, cities, or States. It is a national epidemic, and the criminal justice system of each State often affects citizens of other states. My legislation, the Violent Crime Intervention Act of 1995, addresses two aspects of this problem that on which the Federal Government must show leadership.

First, the bill will make it a national priority to put into operation a complete, accurate, and up-to-date nationwide database of criminal records. Currently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's interstate identification index—the triple-I—provides more than 75,000 criminal record checks every day, but the information it provides is incomplete and, therefore, unreliable. In fact, only 30 States currently participate in this system.

The bill will help to complete a national database of violent criminals. Last year's crime bill appropriated \$100 million for fiscal year 1995 to help states establish or improve their criminal databases under the Brady law. It also authorized another \$50 million for this same purpose for fiscal years 1996 and 1997. Under my legislation, every State must set up a criminal record database within 2 years that is connected to the Triple-I and that provides accurate information about that State's criminals.

States that do not comply with these provisions would not be shut off from using the Triple-I system. That could hurt law enforcement. However, they would have to pay a fee each time they use the system until they contribute their own complete and up-to-date records.

It does not take Dick Tracy to figure out who is going to commit the next murder, or the next violent crime. You

can almost bet that the next violent crime in America committed in the next 45 seconds or so will be committed by someone who has committed violent crimes in the past. You can almost guarantee it. That is why it is critical for us to know who has committed previous crimes.

I will mention a personal story. My mother was a victim of a manslaughter incident some years ago. She was tragically killed in a circumstance in which those who were involved had criminal records. As I looked at those criminal records, I saw something curious. I saw that a judge with respect to one of the people involved had sentenced him to the State penitentiary once for a crime. He was picked up again when he was out on probation, was sent back to court—and the judge said, "Well, OK. On the second offense you get probation."

I called the judge. I said, "Why would you give probation on a second offense?"

He said, "Because I did not know the person committed the first offense."

I said, "You are kidding me. This defendant stands in front of you, a defendant who has been in State penitentiary, and you did not know that when you sentenced the defendant for the second offense?"

He said, "I had no idea."

Computer records even between jurisdictions in the same State were not then available to give the judge that basic information.

It does not make any sense what is going on. Michael Jordan's father was murdered allegedly by two people on a road in the Carolinas. Take a look at their records. The two people who allegedly killed Michael Jordan's father—both of them—had long criminal histories. And I will bet, if you access the triple-I, you will not find half of their criminal histories.

Second, my bill will provide a strong incentive for States to keep their violent criminals locked up for the criminal's full sentence. Last year's crime bill offered Federal crime-fighting funds to States that keep violent criminals locked up for at least 85 percent of their sentences. Surely we can do better than that.

Under my legislation, a State will be liable to victims of violent crimes committed by criminals the State released early from a sentence for a previous violent crime. A State could avoid liability only if the State required all violent criminals to serve their full sentences.

It occurred to me that we ought to do this because of a wonderful woman named Donna Martz who was murdered. She used to come to the Capitol steps and bring bus tours from North Dakota. I used to see her most every year and visit with her. She was murdered about 2 years ago by a couple of people who were convicted of violent crimes in Pennsylvania, and then they went to North Dakota, and abducted Donna Martz. The story is too violent